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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Ostpolitik has a role to play in detente moves as a whole

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

In comparison with the Soviet Union and the United States this country is, in terms of foreign policy, a proverbial dwarf and can be happy not to be outmanoeuvred by the giants into a position in which it has no leeway whatsoever.

In view of the prevailing power position the politicians in Bonn are continually well advised not to overestimate their own possibilities.

At the same time too much modesty can be a mistake, particularly when it is a matter of assessing the consequences of one's own foreign policy concept and of reviewing it to make sure the required effect is obtained.

An assessment of this kind calls for clarity about one's own role in international affairs. It is as wrong to overestimate one's own position as it is to underestimate it.

It seems only natural to review the situation at a juncture at which the

Where would this country be had it not attempted to counteract this trend and play its part in the process of detente? It would have been notorious in both East and West as a handicap and a mischievous maker.

It has meanwhile become apparent that *Ostpolitik* is not pursued at the expense of relations with the West. It would even be wrong to state that while Bonn has, of course, tried to achieve progress in the West it has overlooked the fact that *Ostpolitik* has had a fundamental influence on policy towards the West.

We must, once and for all, grow used in the idea of viewing and evaluating *Ostpolitik* in the context of foreign policy as a whole.

The Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn may have bitten off more than it can chew in laying claim to the Cabinet of domestic reform.

Its assertion that efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension with Moscow would benefit the process of European integration rather than hinder it was, however, by no means premature.

A particularly enlightening example is the change that has taken place in the role played by France, which is now at the fore among European integrationists.

In common with Britain and America France was not particularly pleased at the prospect of renewed involvement in the Berlin question and the reminder that it has certain obligations towards the divided city.

Now, however, the French are such enthusiastic advocates of detente that they lay claim to responsibility for the thaw in Moscow, thus French Foreign



Kiel Week

President Gustav Heinemann, accompanied by his wife Hilda, visited Kiel Week which opened on 19 June. Because of the keen wind Hilda Heinemann had to anchor her boat with a scarf. The President was the guest of Garhard Stoltenberg, (extreme right), Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein.

(Photo: dpa)

Minister Schmitt on a recent visit to Bonn.

It is no less a coincidence that French President and staunch Gaullist M. Pompidou has emerged as a champion of European integration. Bonn was astute and lucid enough not only to cede this role to the French head of state but deliberately to play it into his hands.

Yet there is no reason to paper over the fact that the groundwork was laid by Bonn. Not even the Brussels monetary crisis has proved an obstacle in the way of European rapprochement. If anything it has accelerated the process.

Dissatisfaction with the alleged national

egoism of this country played no mean part in the Anglo-French agreement on the Common Market.

Last but not least it must be noted that even Nato, which it was feared might be undermined by a naive policy of detente, has gathered momentum rather than declined as a result of the course of events.

It is worth recalling how difficult it used to be to maintain defence preparedness. The gradual decline has now been brought to a halt and the European group within Nato represents a first step on the road to European cooperation.

President Nixon would have had far less success in dealing with his opponent Senator Mike Mansfield over the amendment on troop cuts in Europe had he not been able to renew Soviet interest in talks on troop cuts and disarmament.

General-Secretary Brezhnev would hardly have been in a position to sound the Tiflis signal had Central Europe still been in a Stone Age state of cold war.

Proof of the beneficial effect of Bonn's foreign policy on the course of international affairs cannot merely be a matter of self-congratulation, though. For the time being, detente is only in its early stages.

Even if the Berlin question were to be settled we would only be nearer the tip of the iceberg. A satisfactory Berlin settlement will in practice be at best tolerable – comparison with the treaty-less state of affairs that has so far been the city's lot.

In other words, detente can never be any more than a fine word for a relaxation of tension that will continue to exist even if the level of mutual military threat in Central Europe is reduced a little.

It is not a matter of paving the path of foreign policy with illusions. It must merely be realised more clearly than in the past that regardless of the bones of contention that litter it it retains the right one.

Oskar Fehrenbach

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18 June 1971)

Brezhnev speaks temperately at SED party congress in East Berlin

Sober judges of world affairs could hardly have expected Leonid Brezhnev to use the eighth congress of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) in East Berlin as the setting for a sensational detente signal.

It is noteworthy enough for him to have calmly announced at a congress called to differentiate between the GDR and this country that the Soviet leadership continues to be interested in reaching an understanding with the West.

This relative moderation contrasts starkly with the oration of the day, 16 June, passed on to Erich Honecker, the new SED leader, by a general in the National People's Army. The armed forces, he noted, were "deeply filled with hatred of the enemy."

Three points in Leonid Brezhnev's speech are worth noting. His mention of a number of positive changes in Europe includes the part played by this country in bringing about these changes.

Second, he reiterated previous statements to the effect that the Soviet Union intends to restore to normal the situation of West Berlin and the West Berliners.

Third, he confirmed in as many words what Chancellor Brandt has stated on a number of occasions: that agreement between this country and the Soviet Union presupposes concessions by both sides.

This emphasis makes it clear that Mr. Brezhnev expects the new SED leadership to toe the Soviet line. Erich Honecker's mention of West Berlin as a city with a special political status sounds a note different from that of the previous assertion that West Berlin was an independent political unit.

The ostentatious way in which Walter Ulbricht was ignored at the congress is a further indication that the Kremlin is interested in a more malleable leadership in East Berlin.

The wish that East Berlin toe the line may also be one of the factors involved in Herr Honecker's accusation of certain "indications of subjectivism. Insistence on being in the right, painting the situation in all glowing colours and disregarding the collective."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 June 1971)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain's EEC entry should not be delayed too long

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Efforts to extend the European Economic Community (EEC) to Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway have entered the home straight. There can be no doubt that the finish will be extremely complicated, an obstacle race indeed.

Enough of the gravest obstacles are putting in an appearance at points entirely different from those where they were expected only a matter of weeks ago.

There was expected to be the toughest of bargaining between Common Market governments and the negotiating teams of the would-be members. Since the meeting between President Pompidou of France and Premier Heath of Britain all has been sweetness and light, though, and difficulties are disappearing into thin air.

Witness the surprising speed at which agreement was recently reached in Luxembourg on so complex an issue as the phasing out of sterling's role as a reserve currency.

The final round of the Luxembourg talks may have featured the customary hestated debate and late-night sessions but what matters is that there has been a complete change in the atmosphere of negotiations.

The gravest obstacles in the way of EEC expansion are now the forces of public opinion in the would-be member countries. In Denmark, Norway and Ireland a referendum will in all probability be held and no one can predict the outcome.

And public and parliamentary debate in Britain on the pros and cons of Common Market membership has reached such

faver pitch that it is difficult indeed to forecast the outcome.

The great debate has one advantage. The EEC has suddenly assumed immediate importance for a wider public, it is no longer merely a matter of complicated technical negotiations conducted in some far-off Continental capital.

A spite of newspaper advertisements by pro- and anti-Marketmen has in many cases demagogically dramatised the pros and cons but whatever else it may have done it has brought home to the British public that the issue is one of major domestic significance and the entry bid involves fundamental issues of contemporary democratic practice such as the whip and the referendum.

It is doubtful whether in the circumstances Mr Heath will be able to adhere to his plan of compelling the Commons to come to a decision before the summer recess.

Initially he was evidently convinced he could gain a parliamentary majority in favour of joining the Common Market by staging a lightning campaign the upshot of which would be that Britain would find it had joined the EEC "on a hot summer afternoon when the nation is paddling at the seaside."

Mr Heath may still prefer this procedure. It is, however, growing increasingly doubtful whether he will successfully reach his target in this way.

At the onset of the great debate the Conservative government appeared unimpressed by the uncommonly large number of people who according to the opinion polls were opposed to joining.

Mr Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, commented that "A clear majority of political leaders, a majority of the press and a majority of industry are in favour of joining. You can hardly expect the leader of the Conservative Party on

Continued on page 3

Is joint European defence planning a utopian dream?

make a contribution of its own towards Anglo-French cooperation by allowing Britain to pass on to France's number of US nuclear secrets so as to make it easier for France to expand its nuclear potential.

It is also clear that it would be irresponsible to enter into serious negotiations with the East on mutual troop cuts before Western Europe takes its defence into its own hands and so provides for a better balance within the framework of a disarmament system.

Yet no one is prepared to make a serious attempt to solve the problem of European defence. In the Western European Union, the only supranational organisation with a parliament competent to raise defence issues, the topic is taboo.

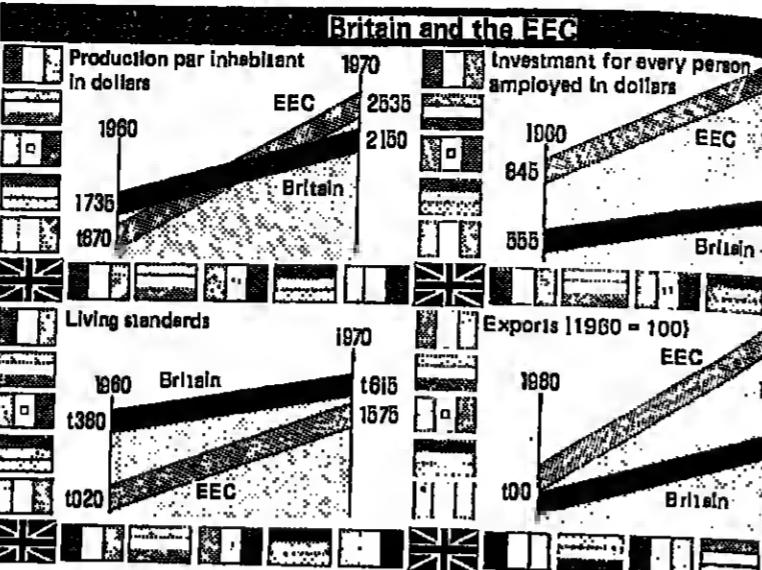
In recent years France has repeatedly raised the matter but has so disheartened its fellow-members by pursuing a nationally-oriented defence policy that no one has had the courage to go into the French proposals.

In the recent past a number of French hints about the possibility of nuclear cooperation with Whitehall have remained unanswered, largely because London is unable to visualise cooperation of this kind with a country that is not militarily a part of the Atlantic alliance.

In view of their nuclear potential the major countries involved in drafting any feasible European defence concept can only be America, France and Britain. Washington realises that effective European defence presupposes nuclear cooperation between Britain and France.

In principle America is prepared to

This pointlessness has led to a general



18 June 1970 (when the Tories came to power despite most opinion poll forecasts of a Labour victory) to be much impressed by opinion polls."

Meanwhile anti-Market propaganda has not been without effect, with the result that a surprise victory is no longer a certain prospect. What is more, a fair number of Conservative MPs are against a precipitate decision because they need time to consult their constituencies.

Developments in the Opposition Labour Party also compels Mr Heath to reconsider his tactics. Activa and agita Labour opponents of EEC membership are pressing for a swift decision because they are convinced that if Labour had to vote today a majority would be against joining.

Labour's Europeans, on the other hand, are playing for time. They hope by autumn and the annual Party conference to have persuaded a majority to revert to the pro-European course of old.

These hopes do not seem entirely unjustified. To begin with they have at least succeeded in getting a special Labour conference postponed until 23 June and after the Luxembourg talks have come to a conclusion.

Edward Heath is on the horns of a dilemma. There is much to be said in

Continued on page 3

decrease in flexibility of the French position. President Pompidou recently noted that he felt there was little point in joint nuclear target planning, a form of cooperation that France has so far given every consideration.

Unless France changes its mind on this point it could even as a result be obliged to abandon plans to station tactical nuclear weapons in this country by 1973 or 1974.

Confusion in the Mediterranean is no less complete, witness the latest threat by the American Finance Secretary to withdraw the US Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean unless Europe agrees to play ball in monetary and trade policy.

The only Mediterranean countries to feel directly threatened by the Soviet Union, by the way, are Italy and Yugoslavia. In both cases domestic reasons apply.

This country is anxious to strike a positive and harmonious note but has little leeway. The French proposal for joint training of pilots at French airfields and using the joint training aircraft is likely to come to naught because of the difficulty of raising the additional 2,000 officers and men needed to serve as instructors.

It is more straightforward to continue to have pilots trained in the United States, where the personnel is available even though it is a costly business.

In view of the difficulties encountered over such a minor aspect of joint defence one may well ask whether the slightest consideration of joint European defence is not verging on the brink of utopia.

Alfred Frisch

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

1 July 1971-Net

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

POLITICS

Differences of opinion on Berlin Question may have been a storm in a teacup

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Both government and Opposition have once again discovered common ground on the Berlin Question — at least in principle. Now it seems difficult to believe that there was once an inter-party storm surrounding the Berlin illusions that have been nurtured for twenty years with a stone-cold sober appraisal of the realities.

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has struck up a conciliatory tone and Chancellor Willy Brandt has been avoiding anything that might lead to aggravation when answering questions during the short discussion periods in the Bundestag.

The reason for the controversies that have kept flaring up is not to be found in the actual positions taken up at negotiations which the three Western powers have agreed on with the Bonn government so much as in the fact that the Opposition has grabbed by the scruff of the neck every opportunity to heap a catalogue of sins on the Chancellor, such as inexcusable tractability and weakness whenever the government has attempted to show the limits for improvements in Berlin, at least in discussions that were held in public.

The two major parties have swapped roles. In the past it was the CDU, the party which provided the chancellor that accused the opposition Social Democrats of exaggerated and unrealistic demands for Berlin, at least in discussions that were held in public.

Behind their backs, however, many opposition members confess that they could do not anything much differently from the government. The original nucleus of the controversy between the government and Opposition has now become of merely academic interest.

There are four complex factors laid on the negotiating table. Firstly undisturbed access to West Berlin from the Federal Republic, secondly access of West Berliners to East Berlin and the rest of the German Democratic Republic, thirdly representation of West Berlin foreign policies by the Federal Republic and the presence of West German institutions and agencies in the western part of the divided city.

This would only have been possible if the Soviets were prepared to make sweeping changes to their German policy, which would have been quite unimaginable. But there can be no question of the USSR going that far.

Limitations in the presence of government offices and official events in Berlin has been described as the breaking down of superfluous demonstrations of the mutual ties between the Federal Republic and Berlin and not as a necessary concession.

Nevertheless the impression remains that Bonn is scaling down its demands on Berlin step by step, so that in the end it can present the contents of a possible four-power agreement as a solution that satisfies all specified requirements so that the treaties with the East Bloc can at last be ratified.

The Opposition exploited this impression greatly especially in an article under the pseudonym of "Wieland Deich" in the magazine *Liber* which was actually written by government spokesman Rüdiger von Wochmar.

The two Balkan countries also

China as a foreign policy counterweight to the Soviet Union. For Belgrade more important still that China can be used to redress the balance in favour of the superpower of the United States.

Even though the two countries continue to be at irreconcilable loggerheads the visit, coming as it is at a time when the Sino-Soviet conflict remains unresolved, considerably weakens the Soviet claim to be the sole and ideological centre of Western imperialism.

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■ SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The Pill causes Bonn worries



The Pill has become a political issue. Started by the constant and drastic decline in the birth rate, planners in Bonn are discussing the consequences that increasing use of the Pill will have.

Pessimists claim that economic development and the social security system are in danger. Optimists say that the decline in the birth rate will not continue and that furthermore the growth of population is in no way comparable with economic growth.

The authorities in Bonn have now turned to the subject. A small group of experts at the Ministry of Labour and Social Services - nicknamed the Pill Commission - have examined the possible results of a decline in the birth rate.

The Health Ministry is to lead a series of interdepartmental discussions on the subject. The government will then be able to answer the question of whether the West Germans are about to destroy their own future.

The only clear facts are supplied by the population statistics. The number of births in 1967 was 31,000 less than in 1966. There was a further drop of fifty thousand in 1968, 66,000 in 1969 and 93,000 in 1970.

There is no indication that the trend will stop in the immediate future. Between 1966 and 1970 the birth rate went down from 6.2 to 1.2 per cent.

But the population of the Federal Republic has increased rapidly because of the large number of foreign workers and migrants coming to the country.

Nothing illuminates the situation more clearly than the fact that immigration made up fifty per cent of the population increase in 1968, almost eighty per cent in 1969 and probably ninety per cent in 1970.

The decline in the West German birth rate corresponds in striking fashion with

data concerning the increasing use of the Pill.

Stressing that estimates are cautious, Oberregierungsrat Kremp, a senior government official and co-author of the reports issued by the Labour Ministry "Pill Commission", reckons that the sale of oral contraceptives rose from eight million packages in the second half of 1968 to twenty million in 1969 and 28 million in 1970.

At least 19 to 21 per cent of the twelve million women aged between 15 and 45 are estimated to take the Pill. Amongst the eight million married women in this age range the proportion will be around 29 to 31 per cent.

The use of oral contraceptives has increased from year to year, especially among young girls and married women. This taboo previously surrounding contraceptive methods has been removed as the Pill is prescribed like any other drug or medicament.

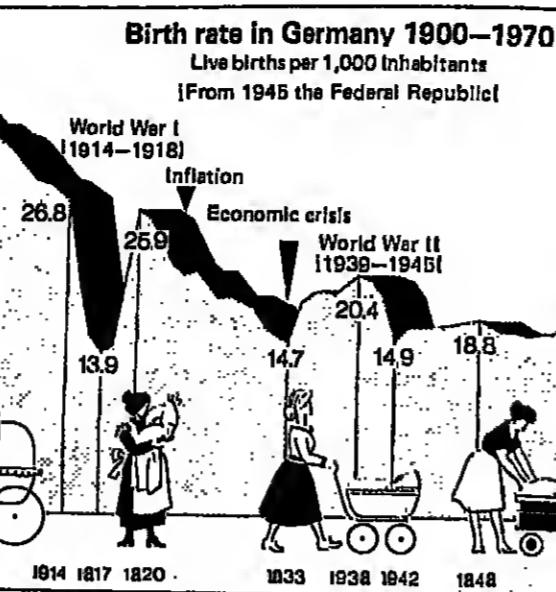
These statistics could give rise to pessimism. First reactions equate less births with less workers and less economic growth.

The increased productivity expected by the year 2000 will then enable ways and means to be found for covering the increased cost of pensions insurance, Horst Löwe said.

Critics consider this to be an optimistic belief in progress. They point out that the increased productivity expected could take longer than anticipated in view of the necessary educational reforms and the consequent bottlenecks on the labour market.

Their main argument is that the contributions surplus could be affected or even fully absorbed by an increase in pensions. The proposed introduction of a flexible retiring age or by payment to maintain non-working women.

Planners in Bonn are working with a number of unknown quantities. The more or less fixed estimates have been sheltered by the Pill. An official at the Ministry of Health stated: "We are faced by the question of how much fear we need have of the Pill."



number of contributors would have to pay for more and more pensions.

Ministerial Director Horst Löwe states that their estimates show that developments up to the year 2000 can be averted with care.

After the large number of pensions due in the second half of the seventies is overcome, the pension insurance schemes will show increasing surpluses, enabling them to absorb increased financial burdens resulting from the decline in the birth rate.

The increased productivity expected by the year 2000 will then enable ways and means to be found for covering the increased cost of pensions insurance, Horst Löwe said.

Most of the members of the "Pill Commission" hoped at first that the decline in the birth rate can be overcome by engaging more foreign workers.

But giving the matter closer thought, Ministerial Director Berlé stated that in an extreme case this would lead to an unrealistic number of foreign workers.

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Carl-Christian Kaiser
(Die Zeit, 11 June 1971)

The decline in the West German birth rate corresponds in striking fashion with

the figures are alarming - in 1970 alone there were 2.7 million registered industrial accidents or cases of sickness resulting from industrial diseases in the Federal Republic.

Half of the annual figure of 35,000 accidental deaths is taken up by road casualties, a third by accidents in the home and only one sixth by industrial fatalities.

But the ratio is reversed when it comes to injuries. Half a million people are injured on the roads each year compared with five times as many workers who are injured in factories or construction sites or sustain an accident or industrial disease during office work.

The accident dangers - particularly frequent in the vital industry - have changed with technological progress but they have not been reduced.

Previously manual workers might break a bone during their work. Automation has led to a number of complaints that could not be described as industrial diseases in the past.

Insomnia and heart diseases are now common caused by the higher mental and nervous strain placed upon the worker. But the old accident dangers are still with us.

During the Metalworkers Union congress in Kassel, Olaf Radke, a member of the executive, said that he welcomed accident prevention laws in principle but

made up by demanding more insurance from firms who do little toward accident prevention.

But there was more than just criticism of the law and a number of employers at the Kassel congress. There was also self-criticism.

It was stated for instance that workers still did not see safety and accident prevention as a serious enough issue. There were still too many workers who ignored safety regulations and did not wear the protective helmets or glasses demanded.

The law, he said, was based on the "technically normal" condition of a machine though this unfortunately could only be ascertained after a variety of accidents had occurred.

It was highly unsatisfactory, he added, that workers always had to act as guinea pigs when new machinery was put into service. The trade unions therefore demanded that machinery should take more account of the men who are to use it.

The Metalworkers Union believes that safety and accident prevention still do not loom very large in the minds of some employers.

It therefore made the demand that firms with a low accident rate and high expenditure on accident prevention should not have to pay such a high insurance premium. The money could be

spent on accident prevention. The survey asked both workers and housewives the question: "If you had a choice, would you prefer to have a housewife or have a job?"

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 July 1971)

Metalworkers discuss accident prevention at Kassel congress

criticised the fact that safety regulations were only tightened up when industrial accidents had shown that too much attention had gone into economic aspects and not enough into accident prevention as a serious enough issue.

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(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 July 1971)

Sixty-eight per cent of all working women in the Rhenish area are satisfied with their job, 32 per cent would prefer to be housewives.

This was the finding of a institute poll recently conducted by the Federal Republic.

The trade unions do not see why accident statistics are treated as if they were industrial secrets - partly on account of advertising and the feared doubts of consumers about a slogan's power of conviction.

The Metalworkers Union safety congress therefore demanded that every factory should publish its accident statistics.

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THINGS SEEN

Six Rhine-Ruhr towns co-operate to produce *Urbs 71*

Wuppertal has staged *Urbs 71*, a 700,000 Mark festival with the aim of presenting progressive art in a concentrated form for one whole week. The festival was a "cultural initiative" by the neighbouring towns of Bochum, Cologne, Dortmund, Krefeld, Oberhausen and Wuppertal.

Urbs 71 was not designed to be just a six-city cultural show. Visitors were urged to join in and take part, doing as the artists do, thinking as the artists think.

The event was opened with pop music from a tape recorder and a pump providing draught beer. But for anyone who tends to think in present-day artistic clichés this event could not have been a tremendous attraction.

Wuppertal's employers came out in protest against *Urbs 71* even before it had opened, because in their opinion it contained decidedly anti-management traits and a number of events on the theme of pollution of the environment followed this angling competition.

Now was there a lack of initiatives for bringing art and the world of the artist to the people. The programme listed two hundred events including play premières put on by companies from the various participant towns as well as ballets and concerts.

If you want to know what *Urbs 71* set out to avoid being you can read it up in a special "Urbs Express" published for this culture festival, it wanted to be neither an "artistic piece of violence à la street-art in Hanover" nor an "art-market à la Cologne" nor an "event à la experta", nor even a "Woodstock", nor an Oberhausen-festival.

The films commissioned by the Deutsche Akademie für Film und Fernsehen (German film and television academy) *Die Frau am Arbeitsplatz* (Women at work), *Die Lehrlinge* (The apprentices),

Erziehung (Education), *Mieten und Wohnen* (Rents and accommodation), were, according to the guiding light of *Urbs*, the Wuppertal artistic adviser Dr Klaus Revermann, "guilty of betraying a very coloured point of view".

The point of view was Marxist-Leninist and therefore the films "bodily need to be accompanied by open discussion".

Pop-punk-music, cabarets, open theatre and the test of new big city songs were also grounds for starting discussions. *Floh de Cologne* and *Die Machtwächter* have not been slow in coming forth with agitation.

Also from Cologne is a working group of students who have set up an adventure playground for children, on which new games will be invented.

Creations from the recent and not-so-recent past were retrieved from the River Wupper in an angling competition. Taking rusted bicycles and superannuated gamps as examples, an exchange of ideas on the theme of pollution of the environment followed this angling competition.

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According to the organisers *Urbs* was meant to be an attempt by six towns to overcome parochial ideas and local patriotic rivalries and to demonstrate the artistic potential of the Rhine/Ruhr area in all its widely differing aspects.

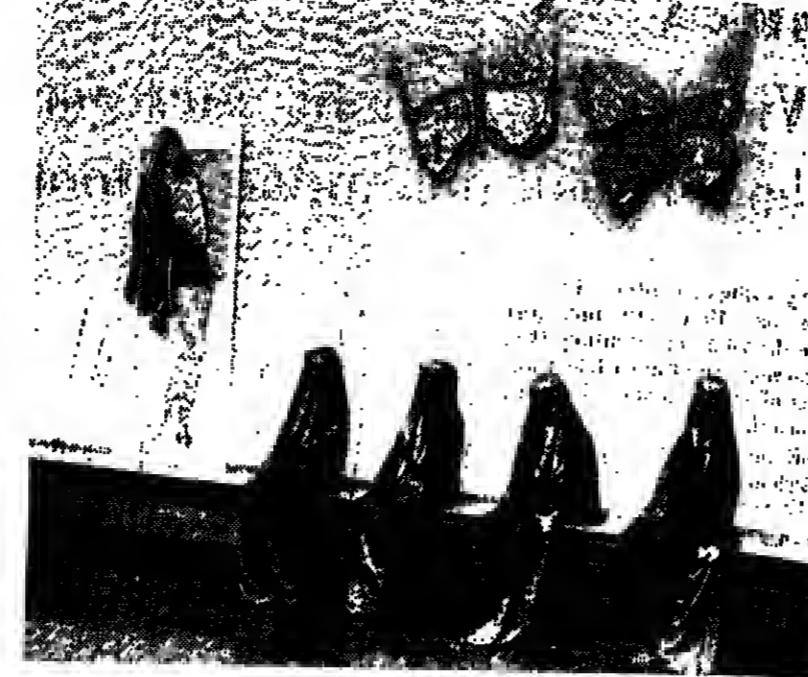
If this experiment is successful it will be repeated every other year in alternating towns. In fact the six initiators hope that other towns will join in.

Cooperation is the key word for the initiators. This cooperation is designed to enable the city fathers of Bochum, Cologne, Dortmund, Krefeld, Oberhausen and Wuppertal to undertake reappraisals when working out their budgeting for the arts.

Dr Klaus Revermann, Wuppertal's artistic adviser, was optimistic about the result.

"We will carry on as pragmatically as possible. If we see that we are hitting home and people are saying 'a load of bull' there will be no more

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Eve Appl's *Four Widows* and Mario Caro's *Butterflies* shown at *Urbs 71* in Wuppertal. (Photo: dpa)

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This is not an optimum state of affairs. But the possibility remains to plumb the self-awareness of authors and their points of view on the function of literature. An analysis of this kind shows a clearly marked discrepancy between authors east and west of the demarcation line.

Of course it is not really possible to measure the actual changes in society achieved through the medium of literature. But the possibility remains to plumb the self-awareness of authors and their points of view on the function of literature. An analysis of this kind shows a clearly marked discrepancy between authors east and west of the demarcation line.

In West German literary circles complaints about the inconsequential nature of literature have lately become a central theme. The old idealistic thesis that the mind is in the long run stronger than physical power has been shown the door.

Middle-class writers in the Federal Republic have largely knuckled under to a hangover and have in part once again declared literature dead. An insight into this was given by Amfrid Astel in his article:

"Ich schreibe Abber, Gegen den ich schreibe, Kann nicht lesen." (I write, but the person I am writing against cannot read.)

Writers in the German Democratic Republic, on the other hand, have the choice of making their writings too the State, Party and society lines or taking up a stand against official art policies in which they would be attacked and still consider themselves to be taken seriously.

At any rate authors in the German Democratic Republic can count on their work getting a response. Their shots never miss the target completely. Nevertheless in the GDR, too, changes to social conditions are not prompted by literature. Aspects of social order which do not seem certain to have the total approval of the authorities simply confirm by their repressive nature the power that is entrusted to the intellectuals.

But this is far more a proof of the subjective weakness of the powers that be than of the real power of literature.

In any case, the old museum of Islamic art opened in Berlin in 1904 was the most important of its kind outside the world. The War caused losses and the collection of invaluable carpets destroyed by fire. Then, after the collection was split up, the collection belonged to the Prussian Artistic possessions, but after the division of the collection lost its foremost part.

But now the new museum has some wonderful specimens on the principle of "rather one magnificent every year than several goodish ones".

According to a spokesman for the city council the idea for this unusual "gallery" came from the city's deputy press officer, Eberhard Gütth.

His idea was to make art accessible to

people who would never dream of going into an art gallery.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 June 1971)

Islamic art on exhibition at new Dahlem museum

A new museum for Islamic art has been opened in West Berlin and is the most important of its kind in this country. pride of place in its collection is a polo flask from Syria in fine matt glass, beautifully decorated with turban-wearing polo players.

This flask dates from the thirteenth century. Close by there is on show a prayer niche with two inscribed friezes from Persia in the first half of the sixteenth century — smooth, glassy porcelain mosaics with texts from the Koran.

The new museum is in an extension of the famous Dahlem Museum in a building that has no windows. There are a total of 638 objects on exhibition, some in glass cases, others on open show.

The lighting is subtle and does justice to all the impressive Islamic exhibits. The large room is divided up by carpets hanging freely from the ceiling attached to a steel construction held taut by canvas.

These old Persian carpets with their beautiful glowing colours give the museum a rare atmosphere of peace and at the same time gaiety.

In all twenty-two Oriental carpets are on exhibition including a "garden carpet", a kind of artificial garden for the winter months, which is nearly nine metres long and was made in Persia in the eighteenth century.

A "Polish" carpet is another of the exhibits. This is in silk with gold and silver needlework and comes from the manufacturer appointed to the Shah in the seventeenth century. The flagstones in front of the castle, laid by the Mongolian overlords in thirteenth-century Persia are remarkable.

Among the more outstanding smaller



titles were acquired to make the function of Arabic script comprehensible. It is similar to that of Latin in medieval Europe.

One excellent example of this is a Turkish Koran with seven illuminated pages and very costly binding. On the walls, reminiscent of Far Eastern scrolls,

there are Tugren, an Ottoman set of gifts.

In addition there has been a move in Dahlem to correct the common misconception that the Islamic religion does not practise portraiture. This only applied to monarchs and was by no means always held in royal and religious art.

Interesting examples of this include a miniature from a Persian history of the Universe, which portrays the Prophet himself together with his son-in-law removing heathen sculptures from the Kaaba.

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Continued from page 6

Eighteen museum curators from the Arab world from as far apart as Egypt and Pakistan were invited to the opening of the new Dahlem Museum, which was also attended by Minister of the Interior, Hans Genscher.

The artistic work that the offi-

Continued on page 7

the museum have carried out should be of political as well as cultural value in the light of the rather strained relations between the Federal Republic and several Arab countries.

He presented the results of a survey conducted in Cologne which showed that eight per cent of the population said that they had been to a museum at least once.

Since 1966 attendances at museums

have been increasing by at least six per cent every year. Thus, Herr Witzoldt said,

museums are becoming more popular, unlike the theatre for example.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 June 1971)

Continued from page 6

Herr Witzoldt, Director General of the State Museums, spoke of a "fight for

existence being waged by cultural institutions with ever increasing vehemence".

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Continued from page 6

EDUCATION

Homework help scheme slowly catches on

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, State Secretary in the Education and Science Ministry, recently held a press conference in which she spoke of the success of a "Homework Help for Foreign Children" campaign begun last autumn as part of International Education Year.

She also introduced a new pamphlet entitled "Guidelines for Tomorrow's Homework Helpers".

A survey conducted among 24,000 elementary schools at the end of last year was meant to show the extent of the response to the call for help for the children of foreign workers and the degree to which the campaign had received public attention.

Only three thousand of the schools replied. These schools taught 33,000 foreign children, about a third of all foreign children being taught in West German schools.

Fifty-two per cent of the schools replying claimed to have heard of the campaign but only one school in four had actively supported it with placards and pamphlets calling for homework help.

Information about various types of homework help was supplied by 940 schools. At the time of the survey some 3,700 foreign children were being helped in this way with their school work.

analysed. It was found that only 220 of the three thousand schools replying had introductory classes for their Italian, Spanish or Yugoslav children.

At the other schools the foreign children had to attend German classes where they found it even more difficult to keep up with their lessons. Of the 33,000 foreign schoolchildren enroled by the survey only 32 per cent were attending introductory classes.

All these results show that one campaign alone will not be enough to create better conditions for the children of foreign workers in this country, but even within the framework of the International Education Year nothing more than a stimulus could have been expected.

If help — including financial aid — does not come from the ministries, education authorities and school directorates, the start made to improve the educational position of several thousand foreign children will soon be bogged down.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 June 1971)

Bonn financially aids thirty student organisations

DIE WELT

The government believes it is still necessary to allocate student associations money from public sources. At present a total of thirty associations are being government financed.

This was the reply given by the government to a motion by the Christian Socialists dealing mainly with the financial backing given to the Social Democratic University Association (SVA), the Liberal Student Association (LSA) and the VDS students union.

In its motion the Opposition doubted whether the SVA, LSA and VDS deserved the guarantee of work conforming to the aims of Basic Law.

This year the SVA is to receive about 96,000 Marks. The VDS will not be financed as the government does not believe that its aims are worthy of

government support. The LSD has not applied for funds for 1971.

In its motion the Opposition doubted whether the SVA, LSA and VDS deserved the guarantee of work conforming to the aims of Basic Law.

The government announced that about 1.19 million Marks had been set aside in the 1971 Budget for student organisations.

(Die Welt, 2 June 1971)

(Die Welt, 2 June 1971

■ THE ECONOMY

Demands for a larger share of the cake cause economic troubles

Something is wrong with our economy. This is a fact that everyone notices as he goes about his daily business, in the big things and the small, in higher prices and lesser efficiency, in the indifference of people at work and the wool that people are constantly trying to pull over our eyes.

There is always an easy way out and that is the way that is being taken. The motto is *more for less*. This way of thinking prevailed once before and it only missed plunging this country into a crisis by a hair's breadth.

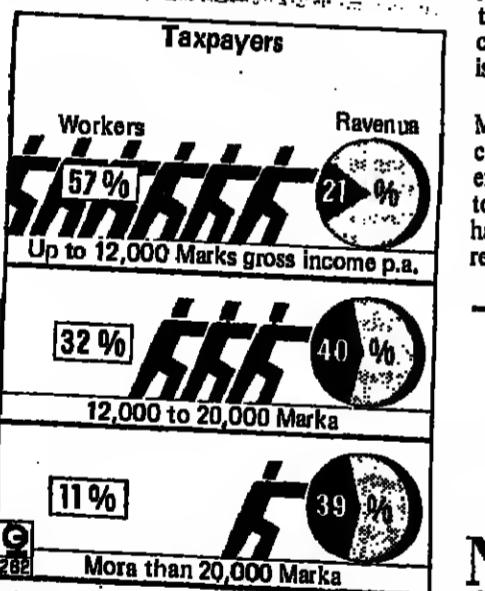
This time we are not merely dealing with silver-lined clouds of economic overactivity, situations vacant by the thousand and monstrous export surpluses.

Now is the problem solely to do with doubts that are being expressed about the sense of material aims. These doubts can be dispelled easily enough, but then there arises the problem of the flagging gross national product.

The crux of the matter is a harsh, bitter fight affecting not only the Federal Republic, but also other industrial countries about the way the gross national product is divided up.

It is scarcely possible to affect this struggle with industrial economic policies any longer let alone resolve it.

It will have to be borne on the backs of others. Not those of the working population who belong to the minority that is unionised. Nor those on the managerial side who belong to the minority of



major companies whose products enjoy a monopoly.

They can escape involvement in costly battles for new pay deals mainly by passing on extra wage costs in the form of higher consumer prices, which is the more comfortable, cheaper way and skates round social welfare policy conflicts.

Wage tariff agreements aiming at grabbing a larger share of the GNP cake lead us closer ever closer to stark irresponsibility and culminate in the victory of those who fight not with arguments but with threats.

Therefore we must get away from this line of thinking, since the most suitable method of bringing about a fairer division of the gross national product is not a wages policy but a fiscal policy.

Discussions about tax reform are due to enter a critical stage in the autumn and will have to come up with the correct answer to the question of how the gross national product should be divided up.

Inflation brought about by a period of hectic, booming economic activity does

Keynes knew nothing of this. We know all about it. Are we drawing the consequences from it?

Until yesterday we were not. But since inflation is a fraud against the people and puts money in the pockets of a minority we will not be able to accept that we are powerless to do anything about it.

Those who will not accept this must make both sides of industry realise that they cannot demand everything and grab everything. We should not rely on insight alone. Employers are, after all, thinking of business, the trade unions, which are financed by members' contributions, are thinking only of wages.

When there is a superboom with practically no competitiveness and overemployment, with only 0.7 per cent of the working population unemployed and two million foreign workers in the country, this way of thinking will not change.

The question remains, would all industrial economic policy weapons continue to be ineffective if the Bonn government and the Bundesbank, who are responsible for the value of money, lost all their power to both sides of industry, employers by virtue of overflowing order books, employees by virtue of the fact that the labour market was exhausted?

This is how it looks at present. Keynes, on whose theories we have stocked up our economic armoury with such vital weapons as the economic stabilisation legislation, seems doomed to failure.

The Bundesbank's efforts to cut down the amount of cash in circulation with a credit squeeze gets nowhere, because the exchange rates of currencies are firmly fixed but their values are freely convertible; and what is more all money and capital markets have been liberalised. This is the plight of the Bank of Issue.

And this is the plight of the Finance Minister: the anti-cyclical finance policy cannot function if the structure of public expenditure has been fixed by legal ties to most outgoing monies on the one hand, and reforms and the desire to reform on the other hand.

There must be a middle-of-the-road course and this applies too to the question of more economic finance policies in the public sector. Public spending cannot just be stopped suddenly. But excessive expenditure must be avoided and the essential cutting back of billions for public expenditure for reforms should not mean a total renunciation of reforms.

A restoration of sanity by public hard facts about the state of the economy seems to be the best stop to take our economic system. It is enough to take a hold stop and then stand ground. Then we will see what economy of our country is all right.

At the moment EEC officials are looking at the question of trade with the East Bloc very pragmatically. At Berlaymont, the European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels, there is an almost constant daily stream of VIPs from East Bloc States.

The only exceptions to this rule are the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. As a general rule foreign trade experts of the Common Market are not expecting to obtain sufficient recognition by the East, but, as one senior official expressed it, "working conditions".

In any case the Community and its organisations will have to be accepted as partners across the negotiating table when it comes to signing treaties and trade agreements.

Brussels observers realised long ago that the Soviet view of the European Economic Community is no longer as a threatening instrument of Nato aggression. And it has been well known for some time that the viability of the Common Market has been realised and accepted.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries says that it has been possible for this country to build up a stable general prosperity that has never been known in Germany in a few years under the free-enterprise and state system.

Looking back over the past year the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries speaks of twelve months of good trading at home and abroad, but sharp rises in costs, cutbacks in profits and increased worries about the state of the economic cycle.

The crippling eternal triangle of rapidly rising production costs, slumping profits and considerable difficulties in financing new investments must be recognised as soon as possible and neutralised, the BDI report states. This has only been partly possible so far.

Contradictory statements particularly with regard to industrial, social-services and fiscal policies have created considerable economic uncertainty in the opinion of the Confederation of Industries.

Floating the Mark was, it says, an act

COMMERCE

Communist world gradually comes to terms with the Common Market



Comecon in Moscow since the Comecon headquarters is a secretariat for coordinating a completely different kind of economic and legal setup than the European Commission.

If the individual countries of Eastern Europe have not completed trade treaties with the European Economic Community by 1973 — some of the present agreements do not run out until the beginning of 1974 — then business will have to continue without treaties.

Formal recognition is only one of the three central problems of trade between the Common Market and the East Bloc. In Brussels it is considered highly likely that the East will throw its present objections on this score out the window.

However, central problems such as how to convert the present speedy increase in turnover, made possible by agricultural and raw material deliveries in the main, to a system of industrial supplies that ensures a secure future or how the communal East Bloc trade policies are to be presented to the European Economic Community in detail, are much more difficult to solve.

Since 1958 the countries with State monopoly trading have increased their share of the EEC's foreign trade with imports going up by 4.2 per cent to six per cent and EEC exports by 3.9 per cent to 6.9 per cent in 1970.

Forty per cent of trade between the EEC and the East Bloc involves the Federal Republic (exclusive of trade between the two parts of Germany).

Increases in turnover in trade with individual East Bloc countries fluctuate from year to year and sometimes quite markedly. In 1970 the EEC countries

imported 13.3 per cent more from the East Bloc than in the previous year, but imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were only five per cent up.

Exports from the Six to the East Bloc increased by eighteen per cent in all. But exports to the Soviet Union were only up by 3.5 per cent following a sharp rise the previous year. Czechoslovakia bought thirty per cent more from the EEC than in 1969 and Hungary 44 per cent more.

With the exception of Poland all East Bloc countries made a deficit in their trading with the Common Market.

These deficits immediately throw up the question of credit. This matter is being worked on at Brussels at the moment. The details of credit ceilings, duration of loans and other conditions have to be finalised and this is being carried out with uniform foreign trade in mind.

The new trade policy will have to get to grips with industrial cooperation in a big way. Officials in Brussels are dampening down the hopes of their Eastern counterparts that cooperation will necessarily mean exceptional treatment, such as for instance making reimbursement of products permissible.

When Comecon trade representatives put forward claims for special treatment in Brussels counter with remarks such as, "Even the Ford parent company in the United States, which cooperates and co-produces with its Cologne subsidiary, does not go in for exceptional rights."

The first essential, Brussels says, is for both sides to sit down round the negotiating table.

No one in Brussels has overlooked the

fact that with the new members, associates and other countries that are tied to the European Economic Community by trade agreements (a total of sixty countries, according to Brussels) as well as with the 91 developing countries that enjoy trade preferences, the East Bloc will have a hard time and be in a weak position.

Unlike the United States, Japan or Canada the countries of the East Bloc, experience has taught us, repeatedly try to get round the EEC hurdles by virtue of their economic system, and their lack of capital and management, but have a hard time doing so.

Another special case is the trade between the European Economic Community and the German Democratic Republic. Bonn's five EEC partners accept the nature of the trade between the two parts of Germany and treat their trade with East Berlin as they would trade with any outside country.

GDR excluded

From a strictly legalistic point of view the GDR comes outside the categories of the Treaty of Roma which differentiates only between member countries and third-party countries, although in 1957 the Six added a rider to the treaty about trade between the two parts of Germany.

For as long as Bonn's EEC partners accept the Federal Republic's motives for trading with the German Democratic Republic the GDR will continue to enjoy diverse preferences. How much of the present four and a half billion annual turnover in trade between the two Germanies comes from the financial advantages the GDR derives from the EEC is something that cannot be worked out exactly in Brussels.

All in all Brussels has got used to the shadow member of the Community.

Egbert Stehike
(Handelsblatt, 11 June 1971)

BDI report quells fears of economic recession this year

No recession in 1971 — that is the forecast made by the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI) in a report recently published in Düsseldorf. But mistaken wage policies could lead to a slump later, the BDI warns.

Developments on the wages and salaries front could cause a downward spiral, but it is likely that these developments will gradually improve, says the BDI, and thereafter the economy should start on an expansive trend again.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries forecasts an actual

growth rate of three per cent in the gross national product for the current year. But the wages-per-item costs in 1971 are expected to rise by eight per cent. This increase is too high for stability to be maintained.

Export and import quotas should both

rise by eleven per cent this year, according to BDI estimates.

The BDI expressed the opinion that the

concerned action committee was either a

decision-making nor a legislative body. It

had 'however' been a useful step in the

past, the BDI report stated, since it had

brought about talks between both sides

of industry. On the other hand in 1970

concerted action failed to halt the costs

spiral with all its consequences.

Floating the Mark was, it says, an act

conforming with the regulations of the EEC in order to overcome the difficulties that had arisen. At the moment it is not clear what the outcome of this move and its effects would have on exports and in particular agriculture can scarcely be estimated, the BDI states.

The 200-page report has been published under the title *Industrie in der Weltwirtschaft* (Industry in the World Economy).

It is the first time that the BDI has been able to publish a report of this kind.

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And it has been well known for some time that the viability of the Common Market has been realised and accepted.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries says that it has been possible for this country to build up a stable general prosperity that has never been known in Germany in a few years under the free-enterprise and state system.

Looking back over the past year the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries speaks of twelve months of good trading at home and abroad, but sharp rises in costs, cutbacks in profits and increased worries about the state of the economic cycle.

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of the moment that the viability of the Common Market was not recognised by the East, but, as one senior official expressed it, "working conditions".

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■ TECHNOLOGY

Powerful new short wave transmitter ready in time for Munich Olympics

Forty miles west of Munich, near Ettringen in the Wertachtal, Europe's largest short-wave transmitter complex is under construction.

The Bundespost is installing this complex for Deutsche Welle, which at present transmits 89 short-wave programmes in 33 languages all over the world.

Deutsche Welle's existing transmitters and relay stations in Jülich, near Cologne, Kigali, Rwanda (Central Africa), and Sines, Portugal, have given stalwart service but are no longer adequate.

The two most powerful transmitters to date have been the two 250-kilowatt units at Kigali. Wertachtal is to boast twelve 500-kilowatt high frequency transmitters. They will be linked by remote control with 67 aerials.

The aerials are or will be between 35 and 125 metres (115 and 400ft) in height and so arranged as to resemble a three-armed starfish extending over two kilometres (a mile and a half) in one direction.

Directional aerials and what for the layman is a confused tangle of cables are to be erected by Brown, Boveri of Mannheim.

Power is fed to the aerials by hollow conductor cables specially developed for the purpose and the first of their kind in the world.

The cables were developed by Felten & Guilleaume of Cologne and Gutehoffnungshütte cable division of Hannover, two firms that are normally fierce competitors and joined forces solely for this contract.

The two firms manufactured equal amounts of the total 53 kilometres (33 miles) of cable on identical, specially designed machines. For transport reasons the cable was delivered in 180-metre (200-yard) lengths.

Wertachtal cable is nearly 25 centimetres (ten inches) in diameter and will go down in the history of technology as the bulkiest in the world.

It consists of two concentric metal tubes joined at short intervals by tripod supports made of Teflon, the synthetic material used in non-stick frying pans.

Shorted at both ends after installation, the two tubes form a complete circuit.

Nuclear power stations will generate 80 per cent of current by 2000

By 1980 thirty per cent of the electric power used in this country will be generated by nuclear power stations. By the end of the century nuclear power will probably account for eighty per cent of the current in the national grid.

Addressing the Mainz annual conference of the Association of Federal Republic Engineers Professor Walter Ludwig, chairman of the association, stated that by then nuclear fission may well have been superseded by nuclear fusion as a means of generating power.

Even assuming that the Earth's population at the turn of the century is 7,000 million and that per capita power consumption is five times what it is today in the European Common Market a single per cent of the heavy water in the seven seas would be sufficient to fuel fusion reactors for three million years.

In view of the variety of technological and scientific tasks facing Mankind it was, Professor Ludwig said, a mystery to him why less and less sixth-formers were opting for other disciplines.

(Lübeck Nachrichten, 16 June 1971)



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

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Forensic scientists and coin-collectors have one problem in common: the need to take photographs at close range. Getting the right format-filling size, focus and exposure time is easier said than done. The Zeiss Tessar needs the focus to be set once only. Distance from the object can then be adjusted as required. Shutter speed and no. of exposures can be set automatically. Virtually any standard camera from miniature to Polaroid can be fitted to this device.

(Photo: Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen)



The giant cable to be employed by Deutsche Welle's Wertachtal transmitter complex (Photo: F&C/Bild)

65 tons and can be visualised as brother of the forces unleashed in a tangle of garden hose once the latter is turned full on.

Massive concrete blocks are in use to forestall any untoward movement of the part of the Wertachtal cable in comparable situations.

The first stage of construction is ready by next summer in time to handle transmissions from the 1972 Olympics. (Handelsblatt, 9 June)

The days of the commuter motorist are numbered

NEUE Hannoversche Presse

Motorists who drive to and from building 41 cables converge on one point. The thrust, 123 tons, has to be kept in check by means of a steel structure anchored in the building's foundations.

The compressed air also causes powerful radial force at bends and corners in the cable. This can amount to as much as

in the cellar of the aerial selector building 41 cables converge on one point. The thrust, 123 tons, has to be kept in check by means of a steel structure anchored in the building's foundations.

A survey conducted by the Bad Godesberg Institute of Applied Social Sciences and submitted to the conference revealed that money spent on advertising campaigns designed to persuade motorists to use public transport has already been wasted.

A man who opts for public transport, the survey concludes, is seen by most as someone who is scared, inflexible and feeble. His example is given thumbs down again.

The man who wends his way through rush-hour traffic twice a day is the fellow-motorists to be progressive, dynamic, masculine, courageous and young.

As transport planners have proved unable to make public transport an attractive enough proposition to those in the roads the association still feels that the private car will be the more attractive alternative for the next fifteen years, proposed a place of its own for city traffic.

In town and city centres priority is to be given to shoppers and deliverymen. Commuters are to be kept out of adequate parking facilities provided public transport terminals out of town. Timetables and routes of public transport are to be improved accordingly.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 11 June 1971)

Guess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



Right the first time. Pan Am.

Pan Am 747s are now flying across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. From the U.S.A. to the Caribbean. And to the Middle Pacific, the South Pacific and the Orient.

Wherever you go on our 747, it won't add a penny to your fare.

All you have to do is call a Pan Am® Travel Agent. Or call Pan Am. And say you want the plane with two wide aisles and wide-screen movies*. And the separate sections for smokers and nonsmokers. And the extra blue-and-gold stewardesses. And the In-Flight Service Director who's in charge of everything.

In other words, just ask for the plane that has it all.

*Available at nominal cost.



World's most experienced airline.

■ OUR WORLD

Wild West moves into Upper Bavaria

Münchner Sheriff

Tourists and people on excursions will soon be able to see in real life what has only been available for entertainment until now in the cinema or on television screens. Cowboys will be seen lassoing steers, stage coaches and trains held up, fist fights over music hall girls will be re-enacted and howling Red Indians will do the war dance, when the Wild West is revived in a forest at Ammersee.

Seven American generals, pop singer Freddy and many other guests have accepted invitations to attend the opening of "Hot Gun Town" at Grafrath in the district of Fürstenfeldbruck.

The city will be in what it is hoped will become one of Europe's largest entertainment centres, a kind of Disneyland with attractions for young and old alike.

For many years the number one attraction has been a fairytale park with a miniature railway, small castles and figures from the tales written by the Grimm brothers, moving and telling stories on a tape-recorder. Three million people have already visited the park.

Toni Lötachert, director of the fairytale park, spent four weeks looking round the Disneylike fun cities, before he set about his project for Europe's first Western city. He imported from America various items for decoration, such as studded armchairs, highly-decorated oak regaleas and hand-cuffs, dating from the pioneering era.

The film-set builder Damrau erected nineteen houses. They were all built from wood, but contrary to their American models they were made winter-proof. These included a jail and a local newspaper, *Frontier News*.

It is proposed that the city will one day include as many as seventy buildings. A railroad, 1.4 kilometres in length is proposed. It will have 9,612 sleepers, handed over officially by the Bundesbahn. The railroad will connect Hot Gun Town with a fort, a car park for 5,000 vehicles and the open land nearby, the prairie.

The line will wind through a canyon, made of concrete and made to look as natural as possible. The only thing missing so far is the old steam engine. This is being made ready by engineers of the Zillertal railway.

It is not intended that the Wild West city should become a sort of open air museum. Toni Lötachert, well versed in how to make things charming, wants to bring life into the Wild West city. To this end he has engaged six actors from Munich. They will live in the city and will, each day, give a real life show. "Mayor" Lötachert has promised visitors that at first things will go quietly — there will be only nine dead men each day!

Every two hours five can-can girls will dance in the Silver Dollar Saloon, where there will be seating accommodation for 500 people in very long bars.

Fifteen Yugoslavs have carved wood in the Wild West style for decorations. The music played on the electric piano was prepared by a firm in New York. The silken curtain that covers the stage cost 5,000 Marks. For the total cost for fitting out the Wild West city the owners prefer to maintain a respectable silence.

Sixteen horses are kept in the city's stalls along with a few ponies, and a four-horse carriage. There is also a smithy. It is not only the regular Cowboys who are allowed to go riding but also visitors. The entrance fee without

riding is three Marks for adults, two Marks for children.

In a Mexican restaurant visitors can eat as much as they want or are able for eight Marks (children half price). The menu consists of 150 cold specialities at a buffet.

There are no buffaloes to be seen but the Augsburg Cowboy and Indian club plans to pitch its tents in pastures near Grafrath and fill the wood-built city with plenty of folk in authentic costumes. At the souvenir shop it is possible to buy trappers' furs and all other kinds of western gear especially imported. Masses are to be held in the church on the main square and a real priest will bless real marriages.

The scene is so close to reality that a few days before the town was opened a sheriff stood there with his gun at the ready. But he was not signed up. He was a genuine Bavarian state police officer, keeping his eye on convicts from a nearby prison who had been drafted in to make up for the shortage of labour.

An additional attraction is offered by various teams of television cameramen using this unique stage to make complete Wild West series and thus avoiding having to make complicated studio sets. Visitors will be allowed to watch.

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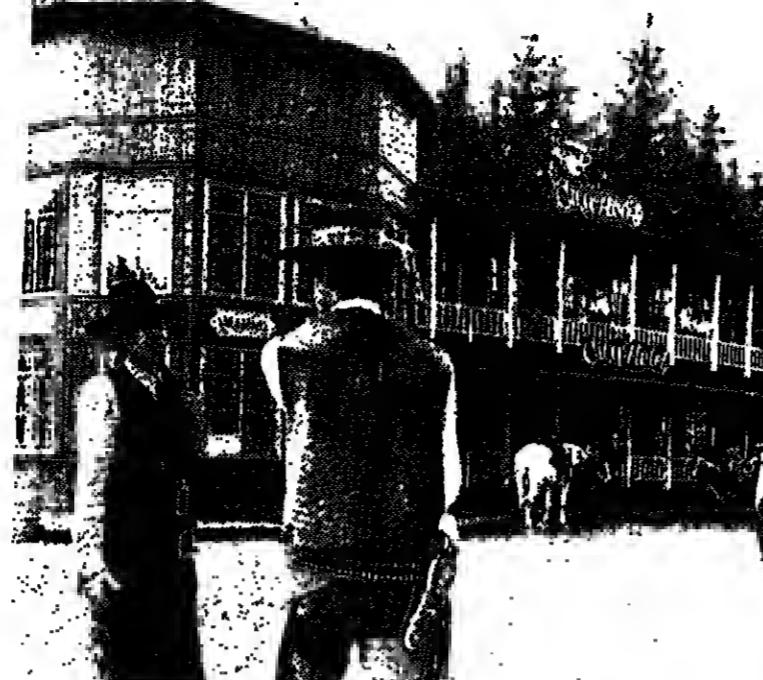
Two years ago the site blossomed with roses and tulips. Now a colossus of steel and concrete has risen up whose outlines already indicate that an unusual building is in the making.

Hamburg's city fathers, usually very economical, have allocated 130 million Marks to give the city a new image so that it will be thought of as the "metropolis of the North".

It is still two years before the centre will be opened but already a number of events are scheduled to take place there. More than sixty planned major occasions, each with 2,500 to 3,000 participants underline the early successes of a hard advertising campaign.

It has been arranged that in 1974 the German Chemists' Congress and the German Lawyers Congress should take place there.

In 1975 the Federal Republic Confederation of Trades Unions will hold its congress there. The German Dentists



The High Street in Grafrath's Wild West city

(Photo: Holger Lötschert)

The television channel ZDF plans to shoot there 52 episodes of the series *Stadt ohne Sheriff* (city without a sheriff).

Every Sunday there will be a live transmission *Rendezvous Silver Dollar Saloon* from Grafrath.

Even the East German DEFA wants to film Westerns in the Upper Bavarian hunting grounds. And there are hopes that an American company will arrive on the Ammersee with super-hero John Wayne.

Europe's most modern congress centre is going up by Dammtor station, Hamburg. The builders believe that in the year 2000 the building will still satisfy all demands.

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Association has also booked the congress centre for its meeting in the same year.

Otto Schaeulin, who for 25 years has been very successful running the spa resorts of St Peter-Ording and Travemünde, will hold the congress centre staff that should one day be 100 strong. The main task he and his team will have will be to make of Hamburg a major city for international congresses and to stimulate tourism. In the full sense of the phrase, visitors will get "full service".

Otto Schaeulin, 54, born in Berlin, calls his attempt "servizio al perfezione" and hopes that he will be able to give the phrase "Congress made in Hamburg" an international appeal.

The centre and the traffic in front of the centre will be controlled by central lighting and sound-proofing will attend the very latest developments.

Electronic data processing equipment also on the list of items to be included in the centre by Otto Schaeulin. The computer will handle addresses from all four corners of the world. Later it is hoped that figure will be increased to 400,000.

The first edition of the congress centre's prospectus has been printed in six-figure printing run, and is decorated with the centre's colours, blue and silver. The blue symbolises the maritime aspect of Hamburg and the silver represents brightness, earnestness and Hessian reliability, which it is hoped will be the talking point in every continent of the world.

In addition to this the silver is a symbol of the money that the local business world hopes will soon be pouring in. The owner of a pub at the nearby Dammtor station has already had new menu printed calling his establishment "Congress Station Tavern".

Gert Kistner, the managing director of the congress centre, has been invited to speak at the opening of the new congress centre.

Hamburg's congress centre under construction

(Photo: Dieter Pfeiffer)

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